Neural dynamics of food reward : the influence of body weight, cue exposure and attention

Propositions accompanying the thesis

Neural dynamics of food reward

The influence of cue exposure and attention

Astrid Frankort

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1. One of the main contributors to overweight is an ambivalence between avoidance of and desire for high-calorie palatable food (this thesis).

2. To reveal differences in neural processing between healthy-weight and overweight people, participants should be tested during a state of satiation instead of hunger (this thesis).

3. Brain activation is a better predictor of behaviour than self-reported measures (this thesis).

4. A standardisation of the naming of brain regions, together with a uniform coordinate system which is used for the localisation of voxels, is needed in neuroimaging research.

5. In food reward studies, an event-related design leads to more ecologically valid results than a blocked design (this thesis).

6. Obese people should apply for a job in the foodservice industry because of the continuous exposure to food and beverages without intake (this thesis).

7. De werking van cue exposure was ook vroeger al bekend, want zoals het spreekwoord zegt "Het zoet wordt zuur door lange duur".

8. *Kein zweites Mal hat die Natur eine solche Fülle der wertvollsten Nährstoffe auf einem so kleinen Raum zusammengedrängt wie gerade bei der Kakaobohne.* (Alexander von Humboldt).

9. This thesis would not have been produced without the help of antibiotics.

10. *Science is like sex: sometimes something useful comes out, but that is not the reason we are doing it.* (Richard P. Feynman, winner of the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1965).